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# LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

Eighth Annual Meeting, Pasadena, May 19-22, 1911

## FIRST SESSION

Friday, May 19.

The first session was a business meeting, held Friday, May 19, at 8:15 p. m. with the president, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, in the chair. The secretary being absent, Miss Guess Humphrey, of Nebraska, was asked to act as secretary. The report of the secretary-treasurer was read and approved. A report of the sectional meetings held in the winter of 1911 at Chicago and Boston was read. Mr. Milam, in the absence of Mr. LOUIS R. WILSON, chairman of the committee on second class postal rates for Commission bulletins, read the following report:

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SECOND CLASS POSTAL RATES ON BULLETINS

In behalf of the committee appointed to secure second class postal rates for commission publications, I wish to report as follows:

1. That under the existing laws it is held that commissions are not entitled to the privileges desired.

2. That after correspondence with the Chairman of the Postal Committees of Congress of 1910-1911, it became evident that no legislation favorable to commissions would be enacted.

3. That inasmuch as the Congress now in session is assigned special duties, it will not be able to give the proposed matter consideration.

In view of the fact that no action has been taken by Congress, the committee wishes to offer the following recommendations:

1. That the League, in connection with the A. L. A., continue its endeavor to have library commissions and public libraries placed in the list of institutions entitled to second class postal rates.

2. That a committee appointed to represent the League be instructed to push the request at the coming session of Congress in December, and that it be empowered to call on the various commissions to co-operate with it in waging an active campaign in behalf of the measure.

3. That the committee ask merely for an amendment to the present law by which library commissions and all public libraries may be placed on the list mentioned.

LOUIS R. WILSON,

Chairman.

In the absence of Mr. A. L. Bailey, chairman of the committee on a library post, Dr. B. C. Steiner, chairman of the A. L. A. committee on federal relations, was called upon to report the present status of this matter. Dr. Steiner presented a clear outline of the problems involved in the question of a library post, book post or parcels post. A discussion followed in which the opinion seemed to prevail that a library post was the most desirable, since it allowed no special privileges to commercial interests. A motion was made by Mr. Milam that the committee on postal rates be instructed to make a definite report to members of the League within the next two months, as to what is wanted in the way of postal rates. The motion carried. On the motion of Mr. Dudgeon, it was voted to retain the committee on library post and to instruct it to confer with the A. L. A. committee as to the best method of bringing about a lower postal rate on library loans.

Mr. CHALMERS HADLEY presented the following

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARIES IN FEDERAL PRISONS

For nearly two years your special committee on libraries in the United States penitentiaries has endeavored to improve the conditions in these libraries. It is a

cause of regret to the chairman that more definite results have not been secured during that time, but he believes that the preliminary work, which has been considerable, will prove valuable in future action which the League may take.

Without repeating at too much length, members of the League may be reminded that at the Bretton Woods Conference this committee was empowered to investigate conditions in the United States penitentiary libraries and to take action for their improvement. Personal visits were paid to the various penitentiary libraries by members of your committee and others. During the year 1910 various changes were made in the Department of Justice in Washington, which Department has supervision of the penitentiaries, including their libraries. Much time was therefore consumed in getting new officials in Washington informed as to the penitentiary libraries.

It became evident a year ago, that the Department of Justice seemed not to be impressed with the desirability of special attention to the penitentiary libraries, other than had been given them in the past. Therefore at the mid-winter meeting of the League held in Chicago last January, the chairman of your committee was empowered to have a bill introduced in Congress providing for better financial support of these penitentiary libraries, and it was agreed that when this bill was introduced, the co-operation of all library commissions in the country should be secured to further the passing of the bill. Immediately upon the adjournment of the League in January, it was discovered that congressmen could not easily be persuaded to make a special appropriation except through the Department of Justice, and that the Department budget for 1911 was already made up.

Mr. Walter I. Smith, a member of the Way and Means committee, was written to by your chairman and Mr. Smith replied as follows:

"I have your letter of January 9th. Congress is, as a rule, unwilling to make any appropriation for the support of Federal institutions not recommended by the prop-

er officials in charge, and ordinarily it will not exceed the estimates sent by the Department of Justice for the support of penitentiaries, nor would the committee on appropriations recommend increase of miscellaneous expenses in excess of that recommended by the Department of Justice in the hope that it would be spent for libraries when it might be spent for anything else. I would not say that it was probable that you could accomplish anything now in this session on this subject but would regard the most hopeful method of procedure to be for you to try and get an estimate for the next year's bills directly for libraries in the penitentiaries."

Other officials at Washington were approached but all agreed that it was quite futile to get a bill passed by the last Congress at that particular time. The president of the League stopped in Washington and inquired as to the possibilities for the proposed legislation and with the chairman of the committee agreed that it would be unwise in the face of certain defeat to try to secure this legislation at this time.

When it became evident, however, that the co-operation of the Department of Justice was so important, a final appeal was made to the Department to which the reply was received last January from the Acting Attorney-General which was in part as follows:

"As I wrote you June 18, 1910, the Attorney-General, under whose authority this appropriation is disbursed, is empowered to incur such expenses for library books as he deems proper and it is not thought that any change is necessary or advisable. Under this sub-appropriation the Attorney-General is authorized to purchase as many books as in his judgment are required. Should the appropriation be found at any time insufficient for the purchase of an ample supply of books, the Department in submitting its estimates of appropriations to Congress would ask for an increase in this sub-appropriation. It has never been found necessary or advisable as yet to ask for any increase for this purpose, and I am of the opinion that no increase is necessary."

Two librarians, Mr. Hopper of Tacoma, and Mr. Lucht of Leavenworth had, in the meantime, visited the libraries at McNeil Island and Ft. Leavenworth respectively. Mr. Hopper reported that the warden was anxious to improve the library conditions and gave him permission to withdraw and destroy a number of undesirable books on the library shelves in the penitentiary. Mr. Lucht reported that the Ft. Leavenworth penitentiary seemed to be trying to aid the prisoners through the library, but that the methods in vogue were obsolete and that as two men occupy a cell together, only the one in the upper berth could get sufficient light from the electric bulb in the ceiling to do any reading. The warden at Ft. Leavenworth hoped that later a reading room could be opened when privilege can be given to trusted men to make use of this room. There is no card catalog of the books and there is no fixed appropriation for the library. No new magazines are subscribed for, and no special efforts seem to be made to induce the men to read or to direct their reading. The chaplain who selects their books has none of our aids in book selection.

Following this information from the two librarians, the chairman of your committee then wrote to the Department of Justice and asked for information regarding certain conditions in the penitentiary libraries, not for the information itself, but to show the Department of Justice that the library conditions of the penitentiary libraries were not in the excellent shape that the letter of January 12 written by the Department would seem to indicate. These questions were replied to at length by the Department on February 9 in part as follows:

As you have been heretofore informed, the Department does not need larger appropriations from Congress merely for the purchase of books for the prison libraries, for the reason that the item of books is included with other items in the general appropriation, and therefore the Attorney-General can allow as much of this sum as he thinks necessary for the purchase of such books as may be selected for the use

of the prisoners at the Federal penitentiaries.

Up to the present time no special plan has been adopted with regard to the purchase of library books. Some time ago the attention of Congress was called to the necessity of providing teachers for the prison schools, but Congress did not accede to the request and we have at present no school teachers in the penitentiaries, other than the chaplain and now and then a guard who is more or less accomplished in teaching.

The total amount expended for books for the Federal penitentiaries during the past few years is extremely small. There have been contributions to the prison libraries on the part of people living generally in the neighborhood in which the institution is located, and these books have been placed in the library for the general use of the prisoners.

In reply to your direct inquiries, the following information is given as to each institution. I will first recite your question and then give the answer for each of the three Federal prisons, using the abbreviation "L" for Leavenworth, "A" for Atlanta and "M" for McNeil Island.

1. Does the one who purchases the books of the penitentiary libraries have any special training or experience in this work so as to guarantee financial economy in these purchases?

(L) All purchases that we are permitted to make are by order of the Department subject to the lowest bidder, other things being equal.

(M) Practically all books for the prison library are donated; few, if any, purchases have been made.

(A) No books have been purchased for the library in this penitentiary.

2. What are the principles of selection on which the books purchased for the penitentiary are based?

(L) Educational, reformatory, and recreational.

(A) We have made no selection further than to cull from the books which have been given us those which are suitable for use here.

(M) From the books donated any that are thought objectionable are destroyed.

3. Are the books in the library designed to provide reading along any special lines, if so, what lines?

(L) We have a few books of a technical character, especially along the lines of carpentry, plumbing, electricity, and farming.

(A) We have not yet formulated a design because in order to obtain any books we have been compelled to accept all that were suitable for our use.

(M) The books in the prison library are designed to provide entertaining and instructive reading.

4. What ratio, if any, exists between the number of books of a recreational nature and those of an educational nature?

(L) It is difficult to say.

(A) No fixed ratio for the reason stated in question 3.

(M) About 93 per cent of the books in this library are fiction, 7 per cent educational.

5. What per cent of the books circulated are fiction?

(L) About 65 per cent.

(A) As a large per cent of the books received were fiction, a large proportion of those read have been fiction, although we are unable to state the exact proportion.

(M) Practically 95 per cent of the prison library books circulated are fiction.

6. Is any ratio maintained between the number of volumes in the library and the number of prisoners?

(L) No.

(A) As our library is the result of gifts no ratio has been attempted.

(M) No ratio is maintained between the number of volumes in the library and the number of prisoners.

7. Are any means taken to interest the prisoners in the books, especially those prisoners who have not been in the habit of reading?

(L) Only in a general way.

(A) Yes. We have adopted various means to create an interest in reading, in addition to establishing a school for the purpose of teaching illiterates.

(M) A library catalog in each cell. The

librarian calls at each cell every evening, distributes and exchanges books and magazines, and inquires of each prisoner if there is not some reading matter he would like supplied from the library.

8. Are special books provided for prisoners who have a better reading knowledge in some foreign language?

(L) None.

(A) No, excepting text-books.

(M) No.

9. Are the prisoners given any assistance in their endeavors to progress along certain lines; along those lines which will be of assistance in helping them to employment when they are released from prison?

(L) This could not be done here to any extent, as we have no school.

(A) Yes, such as our limited library and facilities will afford.

(M) Present facilities are meager for affording prisoners opportunity for study along given lines.

10. Are dictionaries and other necessary reference books provided for the use of the prisoners?

(L) Yes.

(A) Only such have been provided as have been received in the form of gifts from interested people on the outside.

(M) Dictionaries and general reference books are poorly and meagerly represented in the prison library.

11. Is any attention given by the prison officials to see whether the books donated to the libraries are objectionable in character?

(L) Yes.

(A) Yes; no book is admitted to our library until it has been read and approved by one of the prison chaplains.

(M) Yes.

12. In what condition are books, and how often are they cleaned and repaired?

(L) In good condition for the most part, though some are old and shelf worn. They are repaired whenever necessary and frequently cleaned.

(A) They are generally in a more or less dilapidated condition when we receive them, and constant use does not improve their condition. We repair them as well as

we can, but there are probably 5,000 volumes in our library which should be consigned to the furnace because of their bad condition.

(M) The books in the library are in good condition. They receive daily attention as to cleaning and repairing.

13. Have the libraries in the penitentiaries any particular place in the scheme for helping the men or are they merely incidental?

(L) The latter.

(A) Rule 57 provides that the chaplain shall have charge of the penitentiary library and see that no improper or sensational books or publications are admitted therein. This rule implies that a prison library is eventually intended, but thus far the government has not provided any books for the library.

(M) The intent of the prison library is to be of an elevating, instructive, and entertaining help to each prisoner.

14. Is there any way to tell whether the libraries have been of assistance to the prisoners, or of knowing whether there has been development in the use of books?

(L) Yes, the demand for reading matter; the increased circulation; the call for books of reference, etc.

(A) The Department's letter of June 18, 1910, answers this question as to the Atlanta penitentiary.

(M) The records kept by the librarian afford knowledge as to the development in the use of the prison library books, but there is little, if any, way of telling if the library has been of assistance to the prisoners.

The Department fully appreciates the importance of providing a library along modern, scientific lines, and any recommendations you may have to make upon the subject will be given very careful consideration by the Department.

(Signed)

J. A. FOWLER,  
Acting Attorney-General.

Your chairman believes that the Department at Washington is concerned regarding the welfare of the prisoners and is friendly to suggestions for improving li-

brary facilities for them. The keynote regarding its position is found in the letter just read, namely, "Until Congress provides a system for the education of prisoners, it is not seen how any successful efforts can be made looking towards the furnishing of a properly arranged library for the prisoners."

Your chairman believes that while a library can be of greatest value in an educational system in the penitentiaries, that its usefulness is in no wise dependent on such a system; that the reading of recreational and inspirational books alone would more than compensate the penitentiary for their cost; and that there are hundreds of prisoners of education who are not dependent on a special system for the enjoyment of reading. The greatest value of books will not be secured until they are in charge of skilled persons who can select them most intelligently and make their contents accessible through modern library methods, but it is a disgrace that a wealthy nation should limit the reading, even of its prisoners, to books that frequently are filthy and in rags, and which are largely chance contributions by visitors.

The chairman of your committee recommends that a bill be introduced into the next Congress for an annual appropriation for books and their care in penitentiary libraries. Even if Congress adhere to the rule that requests come through the supervising department, it is believed that the publicity which would be given through discussion would be of great value in improving penitentiary libraries.

In resigning from the Committee the chairman recommends that the present Secretary of the A. L. A. be appointed on the committee with another member who lives in or near Washington.

CHALMERS HADLEY, Chairman.

Mr. Dudgeon moved that the committee on libraries in Federal prisons be continued and that steps be taken to co-operate with other associations such as the National Prison Association to push along the work along the lines suggested in Mr. Hadley's report. The motion carried.

Mr. Dudgeon read the report of the publications committee in the absence of the chairman, Mr. R. P. BLISS. The report was as follows:

#### REPORT OF THE PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

At the Mackinac meeting several matters were referred to the committee for action and these will be treated in order.

It was voted that the Publications Committee confer with the A. L. A. Publishing Board in regard to the relations of the two bodies. This was taken up immediately after the summer meeting. After some conference it was decided that the Publications Committee of the League should be considered as an advisory body by the Publishing Board. If it decides that a certain publication is needed it will recommend it to the Board, which will issue it through the A. L. A. Headquarters. It was also decided that the A. L. A. should take over all of the publications of the League now in print and sell them with other library publications at Headquarters. This will centralize the sale of all such things and prevent any doubt as to where they will be found. In accordance with this decision, the following pamphlets were sent to A. L. A. Headquarters: List of magazines for small libraries, Anniversaries and holidays, and the List of stories to read aloud, together with a few unimportant items. Hereafter, inquiries regarding these should be addressed to the A. L. A. office in Chicago.

In this latter arrangement an exception was made of the Suggestive list of books for children. It transpired that the Publishing Board was issuing a somewhat similar list and it was feared that if they were sold together there might be confusion. Your committee therefore arranged with the company which was printing it, to attend to the sale of the Suggestive list. All communications regarding this should be addressed to the Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis. They have fixed the price at \$15.00 per hundred copies, single copies will be 25 cents. Those of you who have seen the list will agree that this is a very

reasonable figure for such a piece of work. The commissions had subscribed for fourteen hundred copies before it was issued.

The matter of study outlines was referred to this committee with power to appoint a subcommittee to investigate and report at mid-winter meetings. Following these instructions Mr. M. S. Dudgeon of Wisconsin, Miss Grace Betteridge, of New York, and Miss Margaret Brown of Iowa, were appointed a subcommittee to consider the matter. They reported in January that they were not ready to make a definite report but were inclined to recommend outlines based on the use of one book as a text-book with only a few references to other books..

In accordance with the action of the League at Mackinac, the Handbook was prepared with the idea of its being used for some time without reprinting. Hereafter, the annual issues will contain only statistics and new material. By this means, it is hoped to reduce the cost of this publication.

One matter which your committee has been seriously considering is the possibility of preventing the duplication of effort and expense in preparing and printing lists of books and other material. The situation as it exists to-day is illustrated by our experience with the Suggestive list of children's books. At the Mackinac meeting the question of having this published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board was presented to them and it was learned that they were on the point of issuing a similar list. While we were corresponding with various commissions to ascertain the number of copies of our list that they would need, one secretary replied that they would not need any as they were about to issue a list of their own. At the same time that the A. L. A. list made its appearance, its editor issued still another with the imprint of her library. Here we have four lists, similar in purpose, in preparation, all making their appearance at the same time. Would it not have been better if these four persons had been at work on different problems instead of one? This is not an exceptional case but well

illustrates a condition which should be changed. There are problems enough for all and there should be something done to secure a wider distribution of effort.

With this in mind, we wrote to a number of commissions asking them to send us, on cards, in the form of subject entries, titles of any material which might be of help to others and which they can supply. In reply to this request many cards have been sent and there is at the office of the chairman of this committee the beginning of an index to such material as is in print. At the same time we asked for subjects on which pamphlets might be useful and received several answers. These will be gone over and if it seems wise will be assigned to members of the League to prepare for publication. Some of the subjects are as follows:

Suggestive list of one thousand books, revised annually.

List of children's books to be kept up to date.

A discussion of the library budget.

Reprint of Soule's Library rooms and buildings.

Plans for small library buildings costing less than \$5,000.00.

List of books for penal institutions and hospitals for the insane.

List of books in elementary English for use with immigrants.

It will probably be found that some of these topics are impracticable, but others will be made use of. Your committee would suggest that if commissions, or librarians, feel the need of material on any subject they write us and we may be able to tell them where they can find what they want, or it may be a hint to us to go to work and put something in print.

The Eastern section of the League at its meeting in Boston, requested this committee to ascertain each year what lists the various commissions had published or were preparing to publish. Nothing has been done with this as yet but it should be kept in mind and such information secured. It was also suggested that the Committee issue a circular containing news which might be of interest to the com-

missions. As we could not see just what was desired it was decided to wait for more light before undertaking such a work.

Recently it was learned that the Wisconsin Commission was printing in the current number of their Bulletin a list of material on sociological topics which could be secured at little or no cost. As the list was very good, the A. L. A. Publishing Board was asked to issue this for general use. This has been arranged for and it is advertised at three cents each for ten or more copies. Commissions will find this a very useful list.

The Massachusetts Commission is issuing a revised edition of Miss Zaidee Brown's Directions for the librarian of the small library. This will not take the place of Miss Stearns' Essentials in library administration, but will give the main points in a more concise statement and will probably be more useful in many places. This has also been reprinted by the Publishing Board.

The need of a list of books for use in penal institutions and hospitals for the insane has been considered, and Miss Carey, of the Minnesota Commission, was asked to undertake such a work. She has not completed the work as yet but is making careful preparatory investigation. We feel sure that when this list is published it will be well worth while.

ROBERT P. BLISS,  
Chairman.

Mr. Dudgeon asked that the consideration of the amendments to the Constitution be deferred until the next meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Hadley, it was voted that Mr. D. C. Brown of Indiana be delegated to represent the League at the National Conference of Charities.

The president announced as a nominating committee Miss Margaret Brown, Miss Isom, and Miss Allin. The meeting then adjourned.

## SECOND SESSION

Saturday, May 20.

At the opening of the second session of the League, held May 20, at 8 p. m.,



the president called to the chair Miss Cornelia Marvin, of Oregon, who conducted a round table on the relation of library commissions to educational extension. Miss Marvin introduced the subject briefly, dwelling on the importance of encouraging the establishment of civic center and public question clubs, especially in the western states, where the initiative and referendum has placed larger responsibilities on the people. Miss Marvin read a number of letters from Commissions not represented, telling what they were doing in encouraging and directing educational extension.

The first topic taken up was Plans for definite work with organized agencies and Mr. Milam of Indiana opened the discussion on civic centers and public question clubs. Mr. Milam thought that the Commission should help to organize such clubs only in towns where there is no public library, and that it should do so only to establish agencies through which to circulate books. Miss Marvin told of the plans which they have for work in Oregon where they expect their field organizer to help in the organization of civic clubs. She will work in co-operation with the state superintendent largely through the county superintendents who will really be the active field workers. Public meetings will be planned, clubs organized, and programs and books will be furnished by the Commission. Miss Helen Kennedy told of the plans to be carried out next year in Wisconsin. A field visitor of the Commission will assist in organizing boys' clubs, civic leagues, etc., the work to be carried on usually through the local library, with direction and encouragement from the Commission.

Miss Brown of Iowa discussed the Commission's work with women's clubs. They are becoming more or less public question clubs, since women are growing more and more interested in civic affairs. The Iowa Commission assists clubs with outlines and lends them books from the open shelf collection. They have no fixed study groups. The relation of the Library Commission and the grange was discussed by

Miss Isom of Oregon. The Oregon Commission makes up programs and has package libraries to send out to grange meetings. The Massachusetts Commission made up a brief list of good agricultural books and gave them to public libraries to distribute among farmers. In Iowa a traveling library of agricultural books is placed in each traveling exhibit sent out in special cars by the State Agricultural College. In Oregon an exhibit of books is always made by the Commission during the short course at the Agricultural College. The relation of the Commission to teachers' organizations was next discussed, and the importance of teaching teachers something of the use of books and helping them in the matter of book selection was dwelt upon. In Oregon special help is given to High School graduates preparing commencement essays. A suggestive list of commencement essay topics is sent out by the Commission.

At the close of the round table a business meeting was held. Mr. Dudgeon reported for the committee on plans for study outlines as follows:

In study group work there is seldom a teacher. It would seem that it is necessary, therefore, that the outline be prepared with reference to a single text-book, this text-book to be the unifying factor in the study group work. The commission should recommend to the study groups that this text-book be purchased by every member of the club. (In some subjects it may be found impossible to find a single book covering the entire subject, and it will be necessary to base the outline on several.)

In addition to the text-book, there should be made up a group of three to ten books, the best obtainable covering the subject matter considered by the study group. These should be selected to serve the purpose of elaborating the text-book. The outline should contain references to all these books.

The library should be supplemented by as many books suitable for collateral reading as can be obtained. It is not contemplated that these additional books should be necessarily furnished, but it is thought that in this way good use can be made

of books which are already the property of the Commission. (This gives latitude to those commissions which wish to send a larger number of books.)

The outline should be followed by a bibliography, a list of books and material valuable as collateral readings to be obtained elsewhere than of the commission. This list should include fiction, pamphlets, magazine articles, etc.

On Mr. Milam's motion, the report was accepted. It was voted that the publications committee be instructed to appoint a committee of three on study outlines, with instructions to follow the recommendations of the committee report, and to take steps toward the publication of such outlines.

Mr. Dudgeon read the report of the committee on the revision of the constitution, which was as follows:

The following amendments to the constitution of the League of Library Commissions are proposed:

Article 5. Executive Board. Omit the present second paragraph and insert the following:

The Executive Board shall appoint a chairman for sectional meetings when neither the president nor any vice-president can be in attendance.

Article 6. Committees. First paragraph to read as follows:

There shall be a publications committee of three members who shall co-operate with the publishing board of the A. L. A. in securing suitable material required for commission work and in the organization and equipment of libraries, and who shall, subject to the approval of the president of the League, arrange through co-operation with such publishing board or otherwise for the printing of such publications, and for the price at which they may be sold.

Article 7. It is proposed to reduce the amount of the yearly membership fee now fixed at five dollars, to some smaller amount. (Two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, and three dollars have been suggested as proper amounts.)

Article 8. Annual meeting. The annual meeting of the League shall be held at the time and place of the annual meeting of the A. L. A.

Sectional meetings. Any group of members representing 5 (or other proper number) states in the East, Middle-West, West, South, or other section of the country, may

by mutual agreement hold a sectional meeting at such time and place as may be agreed upon. At such meeting such matters shall be considered as shall be selected by the members there assembled or by the Executive Board. No vote taken at such meeting shall be binding on the League, but shall be advisory only. The executive board and committees of the League may ask for an advisory vote which may guide them in determining questions arising in the prosecution of their work. No such vote shall release the committee from its responsibility in any matter.

It was voted to dispense with the amendment to Article 7.

It was moved to amend the proposed amendment to Article 6 by adding after the word "members" the following "and president of the League" and by striking out after the words "commission work" the words "and in organization and equipment of libraries" and by striking out after the words "who shall" the words "subject to the approval of the president of the League."

In the amendment to Article 8, it was moved to strike out the following "5 (or other proper number)" and insert in lieu thereof "3 or more" and to strike out the words "in the East, Middle-West, West, South, or other sections of the country" and to add after the words "mutual agreement" the words "and with the approval of the executive board." Mr. Milam moved that the amendments as amended, be adopted. The motion carried.

The nominating committee presented the following report: For president, Miss Cornelia Marvin, of Oregon; for first vice-president, C. H. Milam, of Indiana; for second vice-president, R. P. Bliss of Pennsylvania; for secretary-treasurer, Miss Charlotte Templeton of Nebraska; for members of the publications committee, M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin, chairman, Miss Zaidée Brown of Massachusetts, and Miss Mary E. Downey, of Ohio. On Miss Tyler's motion the report of the committee was accepted and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the above named officers.

Adjourned.